

A

# REVIEW OF THE

## Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *New-Writers* and  
Petty-Statesmen, of all Sides.

Saturday, September 9. 1704.

**I** Cannot but earnestly desire those Gentlemen, who are so eager to have the *Hungarians* Alifted, and have them run down and ruin the Emperor, to look in and view the General Reasons of this Great and Desperate War now depending in *Europe*, and see, either we are upon a right Bottom, or a wrong.

If the *Hungarians* are to be assisted to pull down the Emperor, then the French are fighting to Establish the Protestant Religion; for the French are aiming directly at the Imperial Crown, and are willing the *Hungarians* should help to pull it down — What tho' they drive at the same thing for different Reasons, yet by which way soever the Emperor falls, what hands soever pull him down, 'tis French Power succeeds him: If the *Hungarians* depose the Imperial Power, they Crown the French Empire the same Moment. If then the *Hungarians* by Fighting support, assist and encrease the French Grandeur; shall we assist them because they are Protestants? God forbid.

The bnefis of the Confederates is to bring the Emperor to Grant the reasonable just Demands of the Hungarians, and to bring them to be content with what is Just, and no more; if they are put up with their Prosperity, and cannot exercise Moderation enough in their Advantages, to make Terms, and secure the Liberties they want, and 'tis reasonable they should have Granted, they are equally our Enemies with the French, and we must assist the Empe-

ror to reduce them; they are Tools of Universal Monarchy, Engines of Popery, and the blind Agents to the Destruction of all their Protestant Brethren in Europe.

I cannot think I have in this Trespass'd upon a True Principle of Protestant Zeal; I cannot be willing to have the Protestant Religion destroyed in Hungary; but if the Protestants in Hungary will be Mad Men, if they will make the Protestant Religion in Hungary Clash with the Protestant Religion in all the rest of Europe, we must prefer the Major Interest to the Minor. If a Protestant will joyn with a Papist to destroy me, he is a Papist to me, and equally my Enemy, let his Principles be what they will.

If this Clashng of Interests be so visible, It remains to Enquire, where lies the Mistake; and upon enquiry 'twill all appear to be want of Moderation in the Hungarians, want of a Temper to Ballance the Joy of their Prosperity; I am loth to say 'tis French Money and French Management, tho' I shall make someting of that appear too; I am hot of Opinion French Power is their Design, but 'tis still maintained and supported by their Insurrection, while they have the Happiness of a Juncture, in which they may make their Religion and Liberties secure, but the unhappiness not to have their Eyes open to their own Interest.

And when all is done, this Insurrection in  
Hungaria is no more a Religious Affair, than  
H h h our

our War in Europe is a Religious War ; the People now in Arms are a mixture of Protestants and Papists, and some Affirm more of the last than of the first, and yet both are equally Zealous for the Cause they are Embarras'd in ; the Prince *Rogothi*, who appears at the Head of 'em, is not a Protestant, but a Roman Catholick.

Several of the Noblemen that joyn with them, and some that have since Revolted from the Emperor to them, are Roman Catholicks.

The War in Hungary is a War for Liberty ; it is an oppress'd Nation taking up Arms to Recover their Antient Rights ; the Nobility claim their Lands, their Honours, their Possession, ravish'd from them by the Avarice of the Priests, by the Cruelties of the Germans and the Emperor's Ministers, under the Sacred Allegiances of Solemn Treaties. The People claim the lost Constitution, the free Exercise and Protection of the Laws, the Security of their Lives and Liberties. They claim to be no more under the Bondage of Egyptian, I mean German Task-Masters ; that the Inhabitants of their own Nation may be intrusted with the Civil and Military Power.

They acknowledg'd the Emperor, at least at first they profess themselves willing to continue their Allegiance to King Joseph, only they demand he shoud Rule them by the hands of their own Laws, that they should be Govern'd according to the Pact of his Coronation, entered into at *Prasbourg*.

They Demand that the Hungarian Nobility should be resor'd, at least to a Capacity of Serving, as by their Laws they ought to be, as the Original Hereditary Counsellors of the Kingdom ; that they should be Employ'd in the Offices and Trusts of the Government, especially such as have appear'd Loyal and Faithful ; and that Foreigners may not be put upon them to Oppress them.

They Claim that the Assembly of the Estates may Assemble, that thence their King may frequently appear, and that the Government of the Country may be there Establish'd, according to the known Laws ; and all things restored to their Original State of Liberty.

Were these all their Demands, we should

wish they should obtain them —— But when they push these Matters on too far ; when they Demand unreasonable things ; when they ask that of the Emperor, which he cannot, or which he ought not to Grant ; when Prince *Pagotski* assumes the Government of Transylvania, which by a Voluntary Concession of the States of the Country, was devolv'd upon the Emperor ; if this Prince aims at, flatters himself with, or openly pushes at the Crown of Hungary, and so this comes to be a War of Ambition, which in short is mere Rebellion, and nothing else ; Then I must be on the other side.

We have a great Outcry of the Hardships, the Cruelties, and the Oppressions the People of Hungary have undergone from the Germans ; and I have conceded more of that Nature, in the beginning of this Story, for the sake of the Argument, than I can here prove ; from whence those that think me making this Paper Complainant against the Emperor, Personally, have entred into a Mistake to my Prejudice.

I have allow'd the Opprobrious Terms they give the Emperor ; not that I think it decent to Treat his Imperial Majesty in ill Terms, and have always avoided it, even of the King of France, and the worst Enemies ; the Business of this Paper is to make just Observations of things, and not to give the Majesty of Princes mean Language —— but for the sake of our Argument, I have given those People, who rail at his Imperial Majesty, their full length ; that by allowing the Negative its most Force, I may make the Answer to it more Effectual.

When therefore I allow breach of Treaties, and Publick Faith with the Hungarians, and that they have been Barbarously Treated, and the like ; I am to be supposed granting what the Opposers of this Argument alledge, that I may confute them again, without Room for a Reply.

But now we come to the Particulars, I must ask this Question ; Have the Germans Oppress'd the Hungarians as a Nation in General, or as a Protestant in Particular ? This Question, when Answered, may bring the Matter to a Proper Decision.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. C L U B.

**T**HO' the Society never pretended to Answer Cases of Conscience, yet some Imprudence having been us'd, they have thought fit to

insert the following Letter ; perhaps the Young Gang of Thieves may begin to think, before they reach the length of the Old-Bailey.

Sirs,  
 Understanding by your Reviews, that the design of your Meeting is to Reform Scandalous Practices, whether ignorant or wilful, therefore I trouble you with the following Questions ; hoping, since Publick Answer may tend to the Reforming the Offenders (and it being real Matter of Fact) you will not think it below you to Answer it : Three or Four Young Men being about seven Miles out of Town, near Edmonton, got over a Wall into an Orchard, and took from thence Muskmelons, Pairs, and a good Quantity of Wall-Fruit, to a considerable Value ; and that which is an Aggravation to the Crime, is, that it was Committed on the Sabbath-day ; now the Questions are these :

Querie 1. I, being an Acquaintance, and so consequently can't reveal it without Breach of Friendship, and they spending so well, are likely to continue the same Practice for the future, desire to know my Duty in the Matter.

Querie 2. What Satisfaction these Gentlemen ought to make the Owners of the Fruit ?

Querie 3. What Punishment they deserve ?

Querie 4. Or whether they ought to be Pardon'd, in case they give good Security, that they will not do so again ?

In answering which Queries, you will very much oblige your unknown

August 30.

Friend and Servant,

1704.

R. H. F. D.

To the First of the Querries, Sir, We answer, Your Sense of Justice ought to supersede your Friendship ; because you cannot preserve that Friendship without breach of your own Honesty ; and being privy to, are also a Party in the Fact, unless you Reveal it — But that you may preserve both your Honesty and Friendship, you may give them Notice to make Reparation to the Person Injur'd, and satisfy him fully ; and giving them Reasonable Time to do it in, Tell them that if they do not do it, You think yourself bound to discover it : and if the Satisfaction is made, your Crime of Concealing it ends.

As for what the Satisfaction shall be — The Text sayes, four fold ; if you can shew better Authority, you are welcome ; but my Opinion in that Case is, That they ought to Treat with the Person Injur'd, and whatever he is satisfied with, is a Satisfaction.

As to what Punishment they deserve, I Answer, That Punishment the Law Directs, viz. Fined for Sabbath-breaking, and the Gallows for Thieving ; for without doubt 'tis as much Robbery to plunder a Garden, as to pick a Pocket, or take a Purse.

For the last, Pardon is in the Breast of the Governours, or the Person offended, for the Word, ought, spoils the Question ; No Criminal ought to be Pardon'd ; all Remission is an Act of Grace, not a Debt : I think the Person offended ought to take Security of them before he makes an End of it ; and the Criminals ought to be thankfull they are not sent to New-Gate for better Security.

The Gentleman who sent us some Verses about Our Lord's Last Will and Testament, at the Finishing of St. Paul's, having sent us since that his Explication, quite different from what the Review publish'd on that Head, desires us to vindicate him from Suspicion of Jacobitism, which is thus done ; but withall, that Gentleman is Desir'd to take notice, that we do not think the Calculations of Ecclesiastick Periods, Debates of Fifth Monarchy's, with the how, when, where, why, and by what means, the two Witnesses are, or are to be Slain, the Time of Our Saviour's Approach, and the Return of his Triumphant Church, and the like, are proper Subjects for Our Paper ; as neither being Matters of Scandal, nor concerning the Affairs of France ; so the Prolix Writings, sent us on those Heads, are left for him at Mr. Matthews's.

The Subject of the following Letter, viz. the Maids running a Race for a Lac'd Smock, has lain before the Society a Long Time, as a thing that deserv'd the severest Reflections, and the Mannagers of that Piece of Immodest Diversion, having now fallen out among themselves, the Club takes this Opportunity to put the World in mind of our City Morality.

#### Gentlemen of the Scandal Club.

Several Complaints having been laid before us, by the half Crown Benefactors to the Smock-Race lately run at the Green-Man, Complaining of divers Irregularities committed, contrary to the Rules of Racing ; being very uneasie under the Scandal ; especially that Part which seems to accuse us of unkind Usage towards the tighe beel'd Lass's, of whom we are all knowne Respecters, declaring our abhorrence of such Treatment ; We desire you to Order our Trusty Trustees to be brought before you, to Answer for their Neglects, in suffering some of the Runners to be rid over : And particularly our Principal Cashier Mr. F—d. M—s. for shoving—an Old Maid on the wrong side of the rost, with in eens (as plainly appear'd) to procure the Fine Smock for his Neighbour. We can't but take Notice of what aggravates his Crime, being for his great Experience, by his long and frequent Conversation

in all sorts of Smeck Affairs, chose into that Eminent Post by a Némime contradicente, we have reason to believe it is not an Offence of Ignorance, but a willfull breach of Trust; we leave the whole Matter to you, and doubt not but you'll do the Parties concern'd Justice.

Stratford, Aug. Gentlemen, Yours,  
S. 1704. H — y — Rpr & Comp.

On considering this particular Case, the Club call'd to mind a former hint given them, that when this Race was first appointed, and the Time sett, the Alehouse Keepers upon the Road, to and about the place knowing what would Draw out our London Young Gentlemen, caus'd a Report to be spread about, that Two Maids were to run Naked; and as the Project took well, it was told afterwards, that 10000 Men went out of London to see it upon that Occasion, and Complaint was made to the Club of the Extraordinary Disappointment.

These Articles put together, the Society Vo-  
ted the Practice it self Scandalous; and for the Future, all those who go to see it, are to be supposed going on the Errand aforesaid, viz. to see the Wemen run Naked.

As to the Satisfaction demanded in the Letter, the Club thinks the Parties concern'd on all sides, merit the Punishment due to Encouragers of Lewdness, Obscenity and ill Manners; that they Expose and Abuse the Reformation of this Kingdom, and the Wenches themselves ought to come to an understanding of the House of Correction; and that the Magistrates ought to be Summoned before the Club for omitting it.

Mr. W. O. who sent an Impertinent Letter to the Author of this Paper, may meet with an Answer suitable to him, at Mr. Matthews's; the Matter of his Letter being too Trifling to take up any room here.

A Dvertisements are taken in by J. Matthews  
in Fikington-Court in Little-Britain.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Hymn to Victory. By the Author of the True Born English Man; and Dedicated to the Queen. The second Edition, and with Additions. Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall.

A T the White Swan upon Snow Hill, over-against the Green Dragon Tavern, are made and sold the Newest fashion Flower-Pots for Gardens; Urns, Eagles, and Pine-Apples, to stand upon Posts of Large Gates; also large or small Figures, all made of hard Metal, much more durable

than Stone, and cheaper; also Candle Moulds, fit to make Wax or Tallow Candles, from 1 in the Pound, to 20: There is also made Artificial Fountains, that Play Water from 1, 2, or 3 Foot, to 20 or 30 Foot high, 1, 2, 3, or 6 Hours together, without Repeating with the same Water; which Fountains or Engines may be made use of to extingish Fire 40 or 50 Foot high, with a continued Stream, larger than the Common Fire-Engines.

\* \* \* A Doctor in Physick Cures all the Degrees and Indispositions in Venereal Persons, by a most easie, safe, and expeditious Method; and of whom any Person may have Advice, and a perfect Cure, let his or her Disease be of the longest Date: He likewise gives his Advice in all Diseases, and prescribes a Cure. Dr. HARROUUGH, (a Graduate Phyfician) in Great Knight-Riders-street, near Doctors Commons.

L Ives English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations, from the Year 1559, to the Year 1690. By several hands; who have been assisted in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The English Lives are, William Lord Burleigh, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Duke of Buckingham, Marques of Montrois, Oliver Cromwell, Duke of Hamilton, General Blake, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Shafisbury, Duke of Monmouth. Printed for B. Took, at the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street, and W. Davis, at the Black-Bull in Cornhill; and sold by John Nutt near Stationers-Hall. 1704.

A True State of the Difference between Sir George Rook Kt. and William Colepeper Esq; together with an Account of the Tryal of Mr. Nathanael Denyer, Mr. Robert Biston and Mr. Merriman, before the Right Honourable Sir John Holt, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of England, on an Indictment for the Desiges and Attempts there-in mentioned, against the Life of the said William Colepeper, on behalf of the said Sir George Rook. Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.

Yesterday was publish'd,  
THE Monthly Journal, of the Affairs of Europe; Containing Divers Important and very Entertaining Matters, not Extant in other Accounts; for the Month of AUGUST, 1704. To be continued Monthly. Printed for George Sawbridge in Little-Britain; and sold by John Nutt near Stationers-Hall.

T Here is now published Tilly's two Essays of old Age, and Friendship, with his Paradoxes, and Scipio's Dream: Rendered into English, by Samuel Parker, Gent. London, Printed for George Sawbridge, at the Three Flour-de-Luces in Little-Britain, 1704.